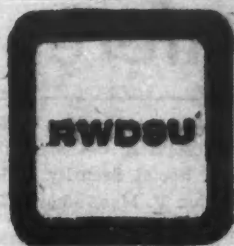


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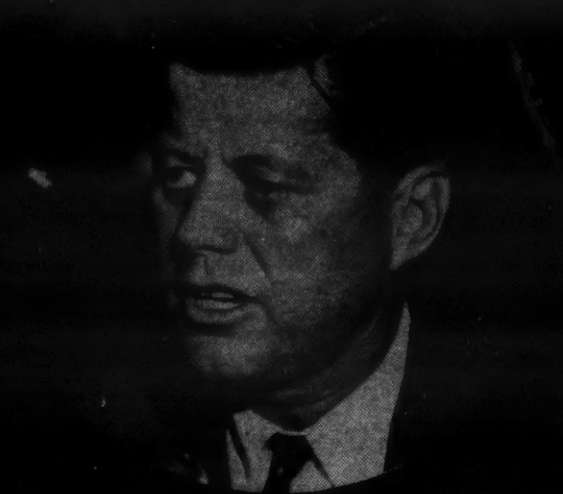
January 15, 1961

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1933 NEW DEAL



1961 NEW FRONTIERS



THE INAUGURATION of John F. Kennedy on January 20 marks the beginning of a new era in the history of the United States—one that many Americans believe will be as significant as the Presidency of Franklin D. Roosevelt. For an estimate of what is expected of the Kennedy Administration, see news story on Page 3 and editorial on Page 9.

Health Care for Aged Boosted At White House Conference

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Unexpected strength for a program of medical care through the Social Security system was shown at the White House Conference on Aging last week, greatly increasing the prospects that Congress will enact this top-priority item in President-elect Kennedy's program.

Six of seven work groups dealing with the problem approved the use of the Social Security system strongly demanded by labor and other groups, while the whole section on this subject voted for it by 170 to 99—despite the violent campaign by the American Medical Association against the Social Security approach.

Another unexpected development was outspoken support for the Social Security approach by two former Eisenhower associates, Marion Folsom, ex-Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, and Arthur Larson, former aide to President Eisenhower and author of the book "A Republican Looks at his Party."

President-elect Kennedy's proposal would replace the current Republican plan—voted last year by Congress—which aids only those elderly who are on relief rolls.

Trade union leaders and others who joined President-elect Kennedy in their support of the Social Security approach had feared that the conference had been "stacked" by the American Medical Association and their allies. However, opponents of the AMA position were vocal at the four-day meeting which brought together 2,800 delegates from every state of the nation as well as representatives of foreign governments and 300 national organizations.

Among others who spoke out for the Social Security plan

were: AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany; UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther; CWA Pres. Joseph A. Beirne; Wilbur Cohen, former research director of Social Security under President Truman and Senator Patrick V. MacNamara (D. Mich.).

Meany told delegates that the workers of this country



'Harvest of Shame' Film

Harvest of Shame, the Ed Murrow-narrated CBS documentary on the plight of the migrant workers, is now available for rent or purchase. Contemporary Films, Inc., 267 W. 25th St., New York, as well as other rental and university film libraries, will rent this 16 mm sound, black-and-white film for about \$15.

It can be purchased from Mr. A. J. Rosenberg, McGraw-Hill Book Co., 330 W. 42 St., New York, for \$250. The film runs for about one hour.

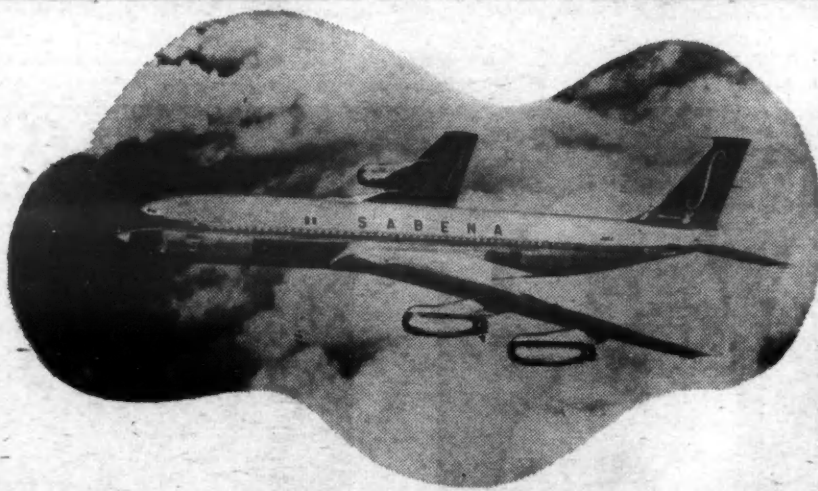
A review of Harvest of Shame in The Record hailed the telecast and urged local unions to show it to their members when prints become available.

are convinced that a good and workable plan "can be found only in the Social Security system, which is financially sound and administratively capable of handling this huge job." The trade union movement was "troubled," Meany added, by the fact that the AMA "spent more than two years in negative and hostile criticism, without any constructive alternative."

RWDSU TOUR BY JET TO EUROPE

At Only \$660 For 27 Days

There's good news for the hundreds of members who responded to announcement of the 1961 European Tour in the last issue of The Record, and for others who are interested in a low-cost European vacation: the price of the complete 27-day tour will be only



\$660, instead of the announced price of \$695.

And what a bargain it is: On Monday, May 29, the union members (and their families) will board a luxurious Boeing 707 jetliner which has been chartered from Sabena, Belgian World Airlines. Less than seven hours later, they'll land in London to begin a fabulous tour of Europe that will take them through England, Holland, France, Switzerland, Italy and Monaco.

The \$660 figure will include all air and land transportation, fine hotel accommodations, practically all meals, tips, taxes, admission fees, sightseeing and a host of extras. It even includes such fine entertainment as the Folies Bergere in Paris and the Opera in Rome.

Because this is a group travel charter flight, the cost of round-trip air transportation to and from Europe is only \$243—a good deal less than half the lowest "economy" rate charged by the airlines. This cost is included in the \$660 price of the entire 27-day tour.

For those members who are interested in air transportation only, a limited number of the 144 seats on the big Boeing 707 have been set aside at the round-trip price of \$243. This covers the fare to London plus return from either Paris or Brussels.

Participation in the tour is limited to union members and members of their immediate families who accompany them (member's husband, wife, child or parent). Since this will be the only RWDSU European tour this year, you'd better act fast to be sure you're one of the lucky 144 who'll jet to London on May 29. Fill in the coupon below and mail it, with stamped, self-addressed envelope, to RWDSU Record's Travel Dept., 132 West 43rd St., New York 36, N. Y.

Please send information on the 1961 RWDSU European tour.

- ☐ I am interested in the complete tour at \$660.
- ☐ I am interested in round-trip jet transportation only at \$243.

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Address

City Zone

Where employed

(Be sure to enclose stamped, self-addressed envelope. Mail coupon and envelope to RWDSU Record Travel Dept., 132 West 43rd Street, New York 36, N. Y.)

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Note on Change of Address

When sending in a change of address to The Record, please make sure to include your old address as well as the new, and your local's number.

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rwdsu RECORD

Labor, Kennedy Advisors Outline Massive Attack on New Recession

By HARRY CONN

WASHINGTON, (PAI)—A massive attack on the economic recession is being urged on the incoming Kennedy Administration by both the AFL-CIO Executive Council and the President-elect's own economic "task force."

The AFL-CIO, in presenting a 20-point legislative program, stated bluntly that "America is in an economic recession, the third in seven years, and potentially the most severe."

Noting that America has "flattered through the Fifties," the Council stated:

"The labor movement hopes and believes that a turning point is at hand. New leadership will soon be at the helm of government—leadership which is pledged to end the spiritual and economic stagnation, the indifference and self-satisfaction, into which we have drifted. We have faith in that leadership."

Kennedy's special economic task force, headed by Dr. Paul Samuelson, economics professor at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, took the same approach as the AFL-CIO in a report to the President-elect.

The report, handed to Kennedy by both Samuelson and Walter Heller, new chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, also declared that America is in a recession, and urged that Federal public works expenditures be increased by \$3 billion to \$5 billion to stimulate employment.

If this action, plus a series of other moderate proposals, fails to meet the crisis the economists urged a temporary Federal income tax cut of 3 or 4 percentage points.

Both the economic task force and the AFL-CIO Executive Council were in agreement on many major proposals to meet the critical downward trend in the economy about which the AFL-CIO has been warning for months.

These included:

- An improved unemployment compensation program including extended payments to those whose benefits have been exhausted.
- Public works, construction of hospitals, schools, roads and airports and other programs which have been planned but shelved because of costs.
- Tax breaks to provide additional purchasing power, should unemployment grow worse.
- A vastly stepped-up housing program.
- An intensive depressed areas program.

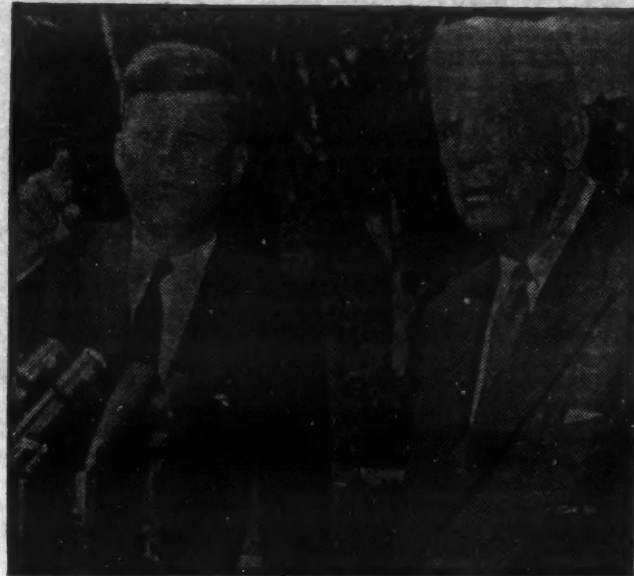
For both the AFL-CIO and the economic task force these were only some of the highlights of a minimum program. Other long-range proposals were also advanced.

"Not even an ostrich can avert the economic facts of life," the task force report declared. "He misreads the role of confidence in economic life who thinks that denying the obvious will cure the ailments of a modern economy."

"No one can know exactly when this fourth post-war recession will come to an end. A careful canvass of expert opinion and analysis of the economic forces making for further contraction suggest this probability."

"With proper actions by the government, the contraction in business can be brought to a halt within 1961 itself and converted into an upturn. Recognizing that many analysts hope the upturn may come by the middle of the year but recalling how subject to error were their rosy forecasts for 1960, the policy makers realize the necessity for preparing to take actions that might be needed if this fourth recession turns out to be a more serious one than its predecessors."

The AFL-CIO Council noted that the signs of recession are everywhere:



"TOP DOMESTIC PRIORITY" for aid to depressed areas is pledged by President-elect Kennedy after receiving broad program of remedial action from special task force headed by Senator Paul H. Douglas (D.-Ill.), right. Douglas, sponsor of area redevelopment legislation twice vetoed by outgoing President Eisenhower, said new bill will be pushed quickly through Congress.

• November unemployment was at the rate of 6.4%. When hours of work lost because of partial unemployment are added, the equivalent rate exceeds 7½%. Even this rate would mean full-time unemployment for more than five million in January, with a rise to six million quite possible.

• Inventories are alarmingly high—in autos alone, a record of more than a million cars—offering no hope for quick recovery.

• Housing starts in 1960 were a quarter million behind 1959, and the outlook is not encouraging.

• Steel, bellwether of the durable goods industries, stumbles along at less than 50% capacity.

• Plans for private investment in new plants and equipment are being shelved as present capacity lies idle and prospects are bleak.

"Not only must this deterioration be arrested," the Council said, "America must start growing again, at a rate fast enough to absorb our rapid population growth and workers displaced by revolutionary technological changes; fast enough to wipe out poverty and insecurity at home; fast enough to meet our vast obligations to the free world and to insure our security against communist aggression."

Goldberg Appointment as Labor Secretary Hailed

WASHINGTON (PAI)—The appointment of Arthur J. Goldberg, one of the nation's top trade union lawyers, as Secretary of Labor is being hailed throughout the labor movement as an excellent choice for this important Cabinet post.

Goldberg, a Washington and Chicago attorney, has held a host of trade union legal posts. He was general counsel to the United Steelworkers and the Industrial Union Department, and special counsel to the AFL-CIO. Prior to the CIO merger with the AFL he was the CIO general counsel. In recent years, he served the RWDSU as Washington legal counsel. Goldberg has given up his labor posts and his law firms to "clear the decks" for assumption of the Cabinet post.

He has been a major figure in many of the important developments concerning organized labor, especially since he became general counsel for the CIO and the United Steelworkers in 1948. Many have credited him with being an important architect of the AFL and CIO merger.

'Theoretician, Policy Maker . . .'

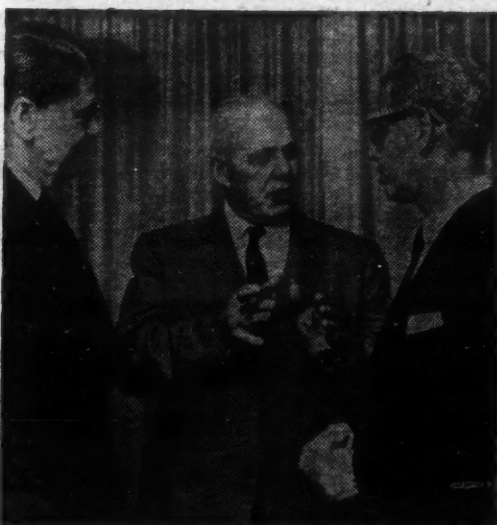
Perhaps the best description of Goldberg was in a recent Fortune magazine profile which referred to him as "... a roving minister without portfolio for the American labor movement at large, a theoretician, a policy maker, a diplomat and an enormously useful contact man about Washington."

A 41-year-old man of 52, Goldberg has frequently served as a bridge between labor and management in many crises and as a bridge between one faction of labor and another.

He was front page news last year during the 116-day steel strike, an issue which reached the Supreme

Court. There one of the steel company attorneys told him: "Of course, you were all wrong, but you argued it so brilliantly."

Goldberg was born in Chicago in August, 1909, the youngest of 11 children in a poor family. He was educated at Crane Junior College and Northwestern University. He received his law degree at



LABOR SECRETARIES: James P. Mitchell and Arthur J. Goldberg listen attentively to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany. Occasion was an informal dinner for Mitchell retiring Secretary of Labor, at Goldberg home in Washington.

the age of 21, first in his class. He opened his own law office in Chicago and was immediately attracted to organized labor.

During World War II Goldberg served as head of the labor section of the Office of Special Services. He built up a network of anti-Nazi trade unionists behind the enemy lines which provided a wealth of information vital to the war effort. After the war he worked closely with Philip Murray, president of the CIO, and the United Steelworkers.

Active in Many Areas

Goldberg serves on the board of directors of the Fund for the Republic and the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, and is a member of the executive committee of the American Committee on United Europe. He is a member of the American, Illinois and Chicago Bar Associations, a director of the National Legal Aid Association and a member of the executive committee of the American Arbitration Association.

It was Goldberg's legal work as counsel for the Steelworkers that led to the Supreme Court decision (1949) making pensions a legitimate subject for collective bargaining. As counsel for the CIO, Goldberg drafted the basic language that was used in the official AFL-CIO merger agreement in 1955. He also worked out the legal and constitutional details under which the AFL-CIO established an Ethical Practices Committee in 1956.

Asked by reporters at the home of President-elect Kennedy what he thought of the selection of Goldberg as Secretary of Labor, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany declared:

"We don't like to lose him, but I am glad to see him in the job he is taking."

14-Cents at Sinclair Co. Sets Oil Industry Pace

DENVER, Colo.—Nine thousand Sinclair Oil Corp. workers will receive a 14-cent hourly raise under a new contract negotiated by the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers and the union expects the pattern to spread quickly to nearly 500,000 more oil industry employees, organized and unorganized alike.

Sinclair, the only oil company which bargains on a nationwide basis with the OCAW, was the pacesetter in 1959, when the last round of pay raises were negotiated.

OCAW negotiating teams are currently engaged in nearly 600 separate bargaining sessions with individual plants of the nation's major oil companies. The union bargains for more than 90,000 workers in the industry.

Key to the settlement, OCAW spokesmen indicated, was the company acceptance of the union demand that the contract be reopenable at any time on 60 days' notice. Several other major companies had offered a 5 percent increase—which averages close to 14 cents—coupled to a two-year contract.

OCAW Pres. O. A. Knight said the 14-cent general increase "is four cents short of the goal set by our National Bargaining Policy Committee last summer, but we feel that it is the best that can be obtained under present circumstances."

He said the bargaining committee has approved the agreement and the union is "confident that it will serve as a pattern and spread to all other companies."

OCAW Vice-Pres. B. J. Schafer headed the negotiating committee which reached agreement with the company during four days of intensive bargaining at Kansas City, Mo. The contract will be submitted to OCAW members at Sinclair plants for ratification in a nationwide referendum.

Auto Sit-Downers Honored

FLINT, Mich. (PAI)—Here in Flint, where the auto workers became the first workers in the industry to engage in a sit-down strike, they're not forgetting it. Chevrolet Local 659 of the United Automobile Workers (UAW) has dedicated its new union hall to the 1937 sit-downers and other early union leaders.

"We must remain strong and united and if we do, the efforts of those who fought for a union in 1937 will not have been in vain," Local President Carl Bramlett declared in a dedication speech.

"In 1937 a group of unionists in Flint made a move that changed American history," Bramlett said. "They won the right to bargain with General Motors in that historic 'Battle of Bull Run'."

More Physicians Needed

WASHINGTON (PAI)—A medical care problem seldom discussed, has been brought to light by a new report of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, which shows a statistical census of physicians. The report, part of a series on health manpower, shows that the proportion of doctors to the population has been falling steadily the last 20 years.

In 1940, according to the study, there were 121.5 doctors for every 100,000 people. In 1960 the number of doctors had declined to 117.7. Despite this picture, the American Medical Association continues to oppose legislation which would increase the number of medical schools throughout the country.



PUERTO RICANS ORGANIZE: Not many union locals have as fancy a place as this in which to meet. It's the Mayor's patio where 250 Ponce, P.R., municipal employees confirmed membership in year-old Local 1711, Amer. Federation of State, County & Municipal Employees. In foreground are Local Pres. Juan I. Saliva, left, and Rec. Sec. Oneida Cabrera.

Clothing Workers Union Charges Labor Spying

CLEVELAND (PAI)—Rejuvenation of the old-time labor spy gimmick to kill off efforts to organize is seen by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America here.

Max Amdur, manager of the ACWA's joint board, made the charge against the Campus Sweater & Sportswear Co. following a report by Chester Makoski, ACWA representative.

"The nine workers were fired within one week following the attendance of a detective, hired by the company through Pinkerton Detective Agency, at an organizational meeting attended by 21 workers and Wayne A. Harkleroad—the detective," said Makoski.

As basis for the union's charge of labor spying, Makoski pointed out that:

- The detective was hired by the company after the workers' drive for an organization was underway.
- The detective signed a membership card in the union.
- Within a few days of the meeting, the detective asked a worker who had attended the meeting for the names of others who had attended, saying "I am not familiar with all of them."
- No legitimate reason has been found for a single discharge.

A Labor Board hearing is scheduled for Jan. 23.

Union Reports Due

WASHINGTON (PAI)—Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell has reminded 40,000 labor organizations whose fiscal year ended December 31 that they now have less than 90 days to file their annual financial reports. The Secretary also alerted the unions to be on the watch for special Financial Reporting kits which are being sent them to help in making out their reports.

Buying Power Down, Living Costs Up

WASHINGTON (PAI)—In nine of 1960's first eleven months, the cost of living has gone up. In six of the eleven months the average buying power of factory production workers has gone down, the latest drop being one-half of a percent over the October-November period.

As the year entered its last month, the record was on the downward side:

• The November cost-of-living at 127.4 was at a new high with a one-tenth of one percent boost over October—the ninth time during the year that the monthly figures showed an increase.

• Average take-home pay for factory workers showed a 23 cents drop over October. A worker with three dependents took home \$89.95 while a single worker, with larger income tax withholding, took home only \$73.39. The drop over October was chiefly due to shorter hours of work. Average take-home pay was about one percent higher than a year ago, but—

• The over-the-year increase in the cost-of-living—1.4 percent—cut buying power by two-tenths of one percent with the result that the average factory worker lost ground slightly in 1960.

The increase in living costs resulted almost entirely from a two-tenths percent rise in food costs, the first October to November increase in the past nine years. The boost came mostly from an increase in prices for fresh vegetables, which offset slight decreases in meats and eggs.

Most other items also continued their slow, but steady, rise. Rent was up two-tenths percent; transportation up four-tenths; medical care up six-tenths; reading and recreation up six-tenths; restaurant meals up two-tenths.

Apparel, on the other hand, was down three-tenths while personal care was down one-tenth.

Cost-of-living adjustments are scheduled for 225,000 workers on the basis of the November figures while another 225,000 are scheduled for raises on the basis of figures compiled either annually or quarterly.

Most of these workers, who are in meat-packing, aircraft and missiles, are slated to receive a 2-cent boost in hourly rates.

One cent boosts will go to employees of a major aircraft company and smaller metal working shops, while about 10,000 metal workers will get a 3-cent boost.

Unions Back 'Peace Corps'

WASHINGTON (PAI)—Two trade union representatives have endorsed the proposed Kennedy "peace corps" of American youth to work overseas for progress and good will. At the same time, the union spokesmen warned that the "peace corps" should not be limited to a few top and perhaps wealthy college students, but open to all American youth.

The two unionists who testified before Rep. Henry Reuss (D-Wis.), an original sponsor of the proposal, were Lewis Carliner of the United Automobile Workers and Frank Wallick of the Allied Industrial Workers. President-elect Kennedy backed the Reuss "peace corps" plan during the election campaign.

Carliner declared that he was "disappointed" by talk of an "elite" corps. He said what is needed is to send over young people who will help dig ditches and build schools. Wallick said "we are kidding ourselves if we think we can make any contribution to world peace by starting with less than 5,000." Some proposals have urged up to one million young people in the "peace corps."

Pennsylvania Shows What State Can Do for Workers

HARRISBURG, Pa. (PAI)—In Pennsylvania the labor-backed administration of Gov. David Lawrence is proving what a state government can do to improve the lot of its working people—even with an unsympathetic state legislature.

William L. Batt, Jr., director of the Department of Labor and Industry, told a meeting of union editors here what his department is doing to meet three basic needs of labor:

1. Full employment
2. Safe working conditions
3. Realistic minimum wage levels.

"All acceptable programs of labor legislation and regulation fit within this framework," Batt said. "These are the standards I am proud to be identified with. These are the goals for which we will fight."

He said he expected that the incoming Kennedy Administration would supplement state action in trying to cope with unemployment and chronic labor surplus areas. Batt has been serving as one of five Pennsylvania representatives on President-elect Kennedy's 21-man task force on depressed areas.

Batt reviewed the labor legislation sponsored without success by his Department in the 1959 Legislature, and added:

"If these measures were desirable two years ago, they are essential today. With many of the obstacles to progressive legislation now removed from our General Assembly, we hope for their enactment in the 1961 session of the Legislature."

In a year-end report of highlights in the state labor field, Batt listed these gains:

- The establishment of a \$1.00 an hour minimum wage for women and children in retailing occupations in Pennsylvania, affecting 50,000 workers;
- The expansion of the Bureau of Mediation;
- The implementation of the Equal Pay Law, enacted in 1959, making it illegal to pay men and women differently for the same work under the same conditions;
- Progress in finding jobs for hard-to-place Pennsylvanians, including thousands of older workers, physically handicapped workers, and minority groups;
- A vigorous migrant labor program, with more farm labor camps inspected and approved than

ever before, and with the establishment of a summer school for children of migrant laborers financed with privately contributed funds;

• A successful campaign to get bi-partisan support from Pennsylvania's Congressmen and U.S. Senators for the Federal Area Redevelopment Bill to aid communities hit by chronic unemployment. (Pennsylvania has more such areas than any other state; Congress passed the bill but President Eisenhower vetoed it);

• The rebuilding of the State's Unemployment Compensation Fund, and economies to halt the deficit operation of the State Workmen's Insurance Fund.

In addition, Batt said his department made 135,079 inspections of buildings and devices for whose safety they must certify, handled 324 labor-management disputes affecting 119,863 jobs, retained 6,100 handicapped persons, and processed 145,000 industrial accidents reports.

All of this goes to prove that while action is essential on the Federal level, much can be accomplished to aid working people by an effective, conscientious state administration.

N. Y. State Labor Body Blasts Tax Rebate as Aiding Rich; Legislative Program Pressed

ALBANY, N.Y.—The New York State AFL-CIO has blasted the action of the Republican-dominated state legislature in setting a 10% across-the-board reduction on state income taxes.

Said Raymond R. Corbett, legislative chairman of the state federation:

"Rather than the percentage gimmick that benefits most of the taxpayers who are best able to pay—and benefits least those in the low income brackets—it would have been far more fair to increase the basic personal exemption from the present \$600 to at least \$725."

The federation represents 2,000,000 union members throughout New York State.

"Realistic action," Corbett added, "would have brought the exemption figure into line with the increase in living costs since then."

"The tax rebate, in the form in which it has been enacted, is like throwing a bone to a hungry dog in an attempt to distract him, while the railroad magnates enjoy a second round feast at the taxpayers' expense. Such tactics, however, will not distract thinking citizens from their demands that a really fair revision of this tax measure is necessary," Corbett said.

Labor's Program for State

The state federation's legislative program for the 1961 session of the New York legislature includes:

- A resolution asking Congress to establish federal standards for unemployment insurance benefits and taxes. This would not only equalize the cost to employers across the country but would eliminate the use of sub-standard rates and benefits by some states to lure firms out of New York state.

- Repeal of the Condon-Wadlin Law, which prohibits strikes by government or public authority workers, or amending the act to grant collective bargaining and arbitration procedures to these workers.

- Coverage under the State Labor Act for employees of non-profit institutions, assuring collective bargaining where majorities join a union. Also, coverage under unemployment insurance for these employees. The RWDSU's Local 1199 is pressing these measures for its hospital members.

- Outlawing the importation of strikebreakers into the state.

- Enactment of stronger workmen's compensation laws and inclusion of all

workers under the compensation and disability coverage provisions.

- Raising of the statewide minimum wage to \$1.50 hourly and elimination of outmoded wage boards in various industries.

- Closing of the loopholes in the state's rent control law to end rigged sales of property in order to get unjustified rent increases.

N. J. CIO Maps Own Health Plan

NEWARK—Executive board members of the New Jersey State Industrial Union Council have authorized council officers to seek establishment of a medical-surgical benefit plan providing fully-paid benefits for ailing workers and their families without additional payments to doctors.

State Pres. Joel R. Jacobson and Sec.-Treas. Victor Leonardis said the intention is to help launch a replacement for the Blue Shield plan, under frequent attack for what the two men called "too frequent and unjustified increases" in insurance rates.

The two officers said they will also seek repeal of a New Jersey law which provides that the Medical Society of New Jersey must approve appointment of 51 percent of all trustees of medical-surgical insurance plans, as well as plan operations.

One for the Birds

PHILADELPHIA (PAI)—Some 8,000 members of the United Automobile Workers at two plants of Budd Co. didn't get the Christmas turkeys given out the last 35 years, and the union has taken the matter to arbitration.

The union says that withholding the Yule birds is a violation of contract, that the annual gift is of such long standing as to be part of "accepted practices."

'65' Launches Own Paper

NEW YORK CITY—A new labor publication made its debut last week when the first issue of The 65er rolled off the presses. The 12-page tabloid will be mailed to the homes of members of District 65 every two weeks, alternating with The Record which they and other members of the RWDSU also receive bi-weekly.

Staffing the attractive new newspaper are '65' Vice-Pres. Irving Baldinger as editor, Robert Dobbs, former assistant editor of The Record, as managing editor, and Thomas Glennon as assistant editor.

Since 1954, a special eight-page supplement in each issue of The Record had been mailed to members of District 65, providing them with local news and features. The decision to expand and mail the '65' newspaper separately was taken at the District 65 convention last October.

21c Won at Quaker in Depew, N.Y.

DEPEW, N. Y.—Local 115 has won 21 cents an hour and improved fringe benefits in a three-year contract with the Quaker Oats Co. here, Int'l Rep. Tom Evans reported.

The contract, covering 80 employees at Quaker, provides a general wage increase of 8 cents retroactive to June 23, 6 cents as of Dec. 23 and the final 7 cents Dec. 23, 1962.

Second shift workers won another cent an hour shift differential, and third shift workers won a 2-cent differential raise. Chief mechanics and Grade 1 mechanics won a rate adjustment.

Dec. 24 has been made an additional paid holiday, and

the condolence leave clause has been expanded.

Members of the local ratified the contract unanimously at a meeting held Sunday, Dec. 18 at the VFW Hall in Depew.

The contract was negotiated by Mr. Danielson, Mr. Parker and Francis Verner of Quaker and Local 115 Pres. Brownie Ambrowski, Sec. Leo Wagner, Walter Cybulski and Evans.

Local 115 is a member of the Quaker Oats Joint Council, composed of local unions representing Quaker employees across the country.

Robert Dyche, president of the council and business agent of Local 125, St. Joseph, Mo., has announced that the council's next meeting will take place in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, home of RWDSU Local 110, Jan. 21 and 22.



Int'l Pres. Max Greenberg (l.) and Sec.-Treas. Alvin E. Heaps congratulate Local 1268 Pres. Joseph Kinenbaum at Dec. 20 housewarming of the local's new offices at 27 Union Square West in New York. Many other RWDSU leaders, government officials and labor representatives attended open-house.

Firings Reversed in Bronx In Union Drive at Garage

NEW YORK CITY—The New York State Labor Relations Board has ordered the reinstatement of three members of Local 721 to their jobs at Jerome Parking and Service Center in the Bronx, Pres. Martin Koppel reported.

The members, William H. Bolopue, Melvin J. Dennis and Jose Sisco Rivera, joined the local in February and were fired several days later.

The Board found that they had been fired solely for joining the union and ordered the garage's management to offer the men their jobs back and pay lost wages.

The garage was also ordered to stop discouraging its employees from joining the local.

Gus Haray, business agent of the local, said that Local 721 expects to open contract talks with Jerome shortly.

Haray and Louis Tenner, also a Local 721 business agent, headed the drive at Jerome.

Holiday Pay Ruled For 3 at Eagle

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Local 934 has won an arbitration award for members Frances Gallo and Marie Balash, it was reported by Pres. Al De Francesco.

The local members are employed at the Eagle Pencil Co. The issue revolved on Labor Day holiday pay for the two members, who had been on leave of absence.

Arbitrator Gary R. Ginsberg found that the Local 934 members, who returned to work Tuesday, Sept. 6, were entitled to holiday pay for Labor Day, Sept. 5.

350 Enjoy Party At Bradley Toy Firm In Springfield, Mass.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—The employees of Milton Bradley Co., members of Local 224, held their annual Christmas party Dec. 16 at the American Legion Hall here, New England Dir. Thomas J. Leone reported.

Three hundred and fifty members of the local were present for the smorgasbord meal and dancing.

Local 224 Pres. George Hitas greeted the guests to open the party. He was followed by James Shea, president of the company, who announced that all employees would receive a bonus of one day's pay in honor of the firm's 100th anniversary.

James Shea Jr., executive vice-president of Milton Bradley, also spoke.

Arrangements for the affair were made by a committee composed of Ben Gorski, chairman; Henry Fortier, Ann LeBlanc, Eva Jones, Bill Allen and Herve Frappier.



The Midwest

6-10 Cent Hourly Raise Settles Pact Reopener At Campbell's Soup Co.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Local 194 has reached agreement with Campbell's Soup Co. on a wage reopener in their present contract, Local Pres. John Gallacher reported.

The reopener provides a raise of 3.3%, ranging from 6 to 10 cents hourly, over existing rates as of Dec. 1, 1960. The local's current two-year agreement with the company expires Dec. 1, 1961.

The negotiating committee, which had bargained with Campbell's for five weeks, reported the reopener offer to 1,800 members of the local at three meetings. The members voted unanimously to accept.

Local 194's negotiators were Henry Gistover, Willie Williams, Charlie Rogers, Claude Kindred, Josephine Lamprinos.

Donald Krebs, Delmar Hart, Angelo Lamprinos and Gallacher.

Local 194 represents the employees of Standard Brands, Rival Dog Food and other food processing firms in Chicago. Total membership of the local is about 3,000.

This is how the settlement will affect wage rates:

- Jobs with hourly base rates from \$1.74 through \$1.89 will be increased 6 cents.
- Jobs with hourly base rates from \$1.895 through \$2.035 will be increased 6½ cents.
- Jobs with hourly base rates from \$2.065 through \$2.28 will be increased 7 cents.
- Jobs with hourly base rates from \$2.35 through \$2.545 will be increased 7½ cents.
- Jobs with hourly base rates from \$2.61 through \$2.785 will be increased 8 cents.
- Jobs with hourly base rates from \$2.845 through \$3.135 will be increased 10 cents.

15-9 for Local 87 At Kraft's in Mich.

PINCONNING, Mich.—The employees of the Kraft Foods Co. division of National Dairy Products Corp. here voted 15 to 9 for Local 87 as their bargaining representative in an NLRB election, Int'l Rep. John Kirkwood reported.

The Pinconning plant is the first of three Kraft Cheese plants in the Saginaw area to be organized by Local 87.

Stewart Spyker, Local 87 business agent, headed the organizing drive.

47 Organized at Ind. Cafe

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Local 512 has won recognition as the bargaining agent for 47 employees of the New Indiana State House cafeteria here, Int'l Rep. Joseph Romer reported.

The cafeteria's management, Nationwide Food Service, recognized the RWDSU local after a card check showed that nearly all the employees had joined the union. Romer said that he expected negotiations with the company to begin within a week.

Nationwide also operates cafeterias at the Capitol in Washington, D. C., and in Anderson, Ind. The latter is under contract to Local 357.



NEWLY-ELECTED OFFICERS of Local 29, which represents employees of Sexton Food Co. in Indianapolis, Ind., are Wilbert Becker, vice-president (l.); Pres. Carlis Wilson; Fin. Sec. Russell Miles; Rec. Sec. James Hackett and Dewey Owens, chief shop steward.

NLRB Hits Stevens Candy Threats in Union Campaign

CHICAGO, Ill.—NLRB Reg. Dir. Ross Madden has upheld the RWDSU Chicago Joint Board's objections to the conduct of Stevens Candy Kitchen, box candy specialty maker, during the union's organization drive at the plant, Joint Board Pres. Henry Anderson reported.

Stevens workers voted 84 to 63 against being represented by the Joint Board on Oct. 21.

Madden found that a letter the company sent to each worker before the election contained threats that prevented the workers from freely choosing whether or not they wanted to be represented by the union. Madden recommended that the election be set aside and that the NLRB order a second vote.

His recommendations were forwarded to the NLRB in Washington and its decision is expected shortly.

Supporting the Chicago Joint Board, the Illinois State Federation of Labor has advised its members not to buy Stevens' products.

William Rentschler, Stevens president who led the anti-union campaign at the plant, directed the Illinois businessmen's committee for Nixon and Lodge, and has shown interest in running for the U. S. Senate on the Republican ticket.

Carlos Rias has served as chairman of the in-plant committee at Stevens.

Victory at Anaran Co.

The Chicago Joint Board won an NLRB election victory Dec. 18 among the employees of Anaran Mold & Casting Co., manufacturer of sports novelties and trophies, Anderson reported. Negotiations for a first contract have opened.

The vote was 15 to 4 for the union. Tom Paylor, Herbert Kelker and Elijah Moore assisted Anderson in the organizing drive.

19½c Package Won At Three Dairies Of Sealtest in Pa.

ALTOONA, Pa.—Eighty-five members of United Dairy Workers Local 382 have won a 19½-cent package in a newly-signed two-year agreement covering three Sealtest dairies, in Altoona, Duncannon and Bedford, Int'l Rep. Ernest Burberg reported.

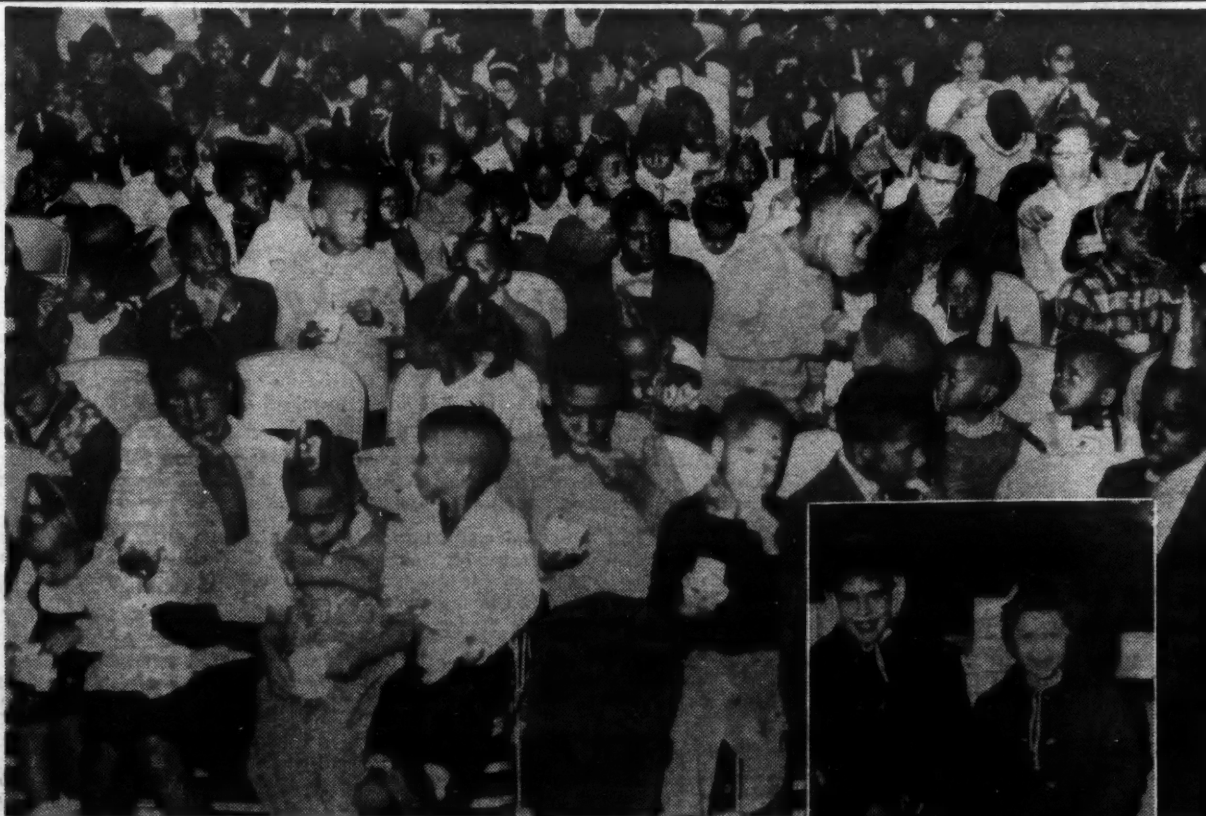
The dairy workers won 7 cents across-the-board retroactive to Nov. 1 and 10 cents next Nov. 1. The requirement for three weeks of vacation was lowered from 15 years of service to 12 and a fourth week of vacation after 25 years of employment was added to the agreement.

The contract also extends the three day condolence leave to cover the death of brothers and sisters of employees.

Commission salesmen will receive the same increase as plant employees.

Sixty-five members of Local 382 are employed at Altoona, 10 at Duncannon and eight at Bedford.

The local's negotiators were Pres. Inzy Grace, Sec.-Treas. Cecil Rhodes, Charles W. Mitchell, John Fissel, Robert McCahren and Burberg.



OVER 1,500 CHILDREN AND 500 PARENTS turned out for Chicago Local 194's huge Christmas Party, held Dec. 17. The children received a Christmas stocking and refreshments, sang carols and enjoyed movies. At right, inset shows lucky winners of door prizes carrying gift.



Vote Asked for 330 at Ala. Poultry Plant

BOAZ, Ala.—Confident of a union victory in the face of company efforts to keep the workers unorganized, the RWDSU has asked the NLRB to set a representation election among 330 employees of the Gold Kist Poultry Co., a wholesale poultry processing plant in this city. RWDSU Council Org. J. H. Foster reported.

The NLRB held a hearing Dec. 21 on the union's petition to represent the workers at Gold Kist. While agreement was reached on the size and composition of the bargaining unit, the company refused to consent to an election. The NLRB, however, is expected to act on the petition late this month or early in February.

"I'm pretty sure we'll win when we get a secret ballot election," Foster said.

With the assistance of local officials and businessmen, Gold Kist has been battling the RWDSU organizing campaign. It fired Charles Vaughn, an in-plant union leader, and encouraged supervisors to spy on union activities. After the union ran two open meetings in spite of company and local police observation, it called off further meetings and Gold Kist management changed its tactics.

"The company has been calling people in for 'talks,'" Foster said.

The RWDSU campaign began when a Gold Kist employee told Foster about conditions in the plant and suggested he contact several of the workers. Vaughn, Local 453 Sec.-Treas. James Parker and several Gold Kist employees are assisting Foster in the campaign.

Local 506 Elects Officers

Local 506 elected officers for a one-year term at a recent meeting. Foster was reelected to the local's presidency for the sixth year. Vernon Nailor was named vice-president. Evelyn Brown was elected secretary-treasurer and Willie Bowen was elected recording secretary. Mamie Hill, Christine Meers and Laura Fry were named trustees and Annie Mullinax will serve as chaplain.

Local 506 is an amalgamated local with 185 members in dairies, department stores and groceries. Foster, who joined the Ala. RWDSU Council staff in March, 1959, was formerly employed at Borden's Ice Cream Co.

Foster also reported that 50 RWDSU shop stewards attended the union's annual stewards training session from Jan. 9-12 at the union hall here. Jim Battles of the University of Alabama served as instructor for the course.



Named to head Gadsden Local 506 for one-year term are Willie Bowen (seated, l.), Chuck Foster, Evelyn Brown and (standing) Laura Fry, Vernon Nailor and Christine Meers.



ATTENDING URBAN LEAGUE AWARDS DINNER in Miami, Fla., unionists greet William M. Q. Halm (center), Ghana's Ambassador to U. S. From left are RWDSU Int'l Rep. Harry Bush, Jennie Miller, recording secretary of Local 885; Julius Schwimmer, secretary-treasurer of Local 1010; Ambassador Halm; George Wingate of State, County and Municipal Employees Union; Int'l Rep. Danny Klein and Osceola Chatman, vice-president of Local 885.

Alabama Council to Buy Its Own Hdqs. Building

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Three hundred delegates of the Alabama RWDSU Council, meeting here for their quarterly session, authorized the Council to buy the one-story building at 1712 Seventh Avenue North as a new headquarters, it was reported by Frank Parker, Council president and asst. Southern director.

The Council expects to complete the purchase of the building, which has several offices and two meeting rooms, by July 15.

Visitors to the Council meeting included Int'l Pres. Max Greenberg, Sec.-Treas. Alvin E. Heaps and Southern Dir. Arthur Osman.

Greenberg praised the work of the Council and its 20 affiliated locals. "You have a good, effective union here and you're doing an excellent job of organizing and maintaining an active, alert organization," Greenberg said.

The Council was organized three years ago with 2,200 members and has since grown to 5,000 members.

Committee reports were made to the council by committee chairmen, including J. O. Parker of Gadsden Local 453, Harry Welch of Birmingham Local 745, Bill Bordelon of Birmingham Local 441, George Stewart of Birmingham Local 261 and Council Orgs. Jack Fields, Local 441, and Bill Langston, Local 261.

Strike Ends When Firm Folds

GADSDEN, Ala.—Three members of Local 506 ended their strike against the Mary Jane Shoe Store here when the employer went out of business, Org. J. H. Foster reported.

The strike began Sept. 16, a month after the local's one-year agreement with Mary Jane expired. Local citizens tried unsuccessfully to mediate the dispute.

35 in Atlanta Win 13c Hourly Raises At Firestone Retail

ATLANTA, Ga.—Thirty-five members of Local 315 have won 13 cents an hour in a newly-signed two-year agreement with the Firestone Tire and Rubber Co. here, Int'l Rep. Guy Dickinson reported.

The Firestone contract covers employees at seven retail stores in this area and the company's tire retread shop.

Instead of reopening wages Dec. 8 on its original contract, the local extended the contract for 18 months past its previous expiration date, June 8, 1961, and negotiated on wages only. The employees won 8 cents an hour as of Dec. 12 and an additional 5 cents next Dec. 12.

Douglas Gann, Earnest Greer, Paul Ferguson, N. J. Boswell, George Bruce and Dickinson negotiated for the local.

Fight On at Mayo

The local has petitioned for an NLRB election among the 11 employees of Mayo Chemical Co. in Smyrna, Ga., Dickinson also reported.

After eight employees had signed union cards and the local filed its petition Dec. 10, the company fired three union supporters and laid off two others. At an NLRB hearing Jan. 9, the company consented to an election provided only the remaining six employees were permitted to vote.

The union refused to accept this, Dickinson said, and intends to refile unfair labor practice charges against Mayo on the basis of the company's own testimony at the Jan. 9 hearing.

Mayo has hired Frank Constangy, a well known union-busting lawyer here, as its attorney.

Lester Plott, shop chairman at Avon Cosmetics, provided the lead in the Mayo drive and helped Dickinson in the organizing drive.

Merita Bakery Talks in N.C. Hit Snag Over Wage Offer

CHARLOTTE, N.C.—The North Carolina Joint Council and the Merita Bakery have reached a deadlock in contract talks for 70 Merita employees here and in small warehouses in six Carolina cities, Reg. Dir. Irving Lebold reported.

The snag has come up over the company's wage offer, which totals \$2 weekly over a three-year period, and several other items.

Merita management has accepted union proposals for a union pension plan and a union health and welfare plan, which will cost the company \$5.50 weekly for each employee.

At the last bargaining session, held Jan. 4, both sides agreed to a cooling-off

period. Lebold said he expected the next meeting to be held within ten days.

The RWDSU won an NLRB election among the Merita employees Oct. 20 and contract talks started two weeks later.

Eustas Tompkins, Ben Woods and plant manager Cross are negotiating for Merita, a division of the American Baking Co. The union is represented by a 22-man negotiating committee, headed by Local 28 Pres. Bill Griffith, Ed Seegar, John Overcash and Lebold.

NLRB Ruling Hits Alabama Local on Boycott

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Attorneys for the Alabama RWDSU Council are planning to appeal a recent NLRB ruling that Local 261 violated the Landrum-Griffin Act by picketing retail furniture stores here with signs that asked the public not to buy Perfection Mattress and Spring Co. products.

The case has received wide publicity in labor circles as a test of Landrum-Griffin's "secondary boycott" provisions.

Jerome A. Cooper, a member of the law firm of Cooper, Mitch, Black and Crawford here, said that he was hopeful of eventually getting pickets in front of the stores again. The Industrial Union Department of the AFL-CIO is expected to continue its support of the local in the case.

The union members picketed the stores for 14 days in March 1960. The union's primary dispute is with Perfection, not with the stores picketed.

The NLRB ruled that "don't buy" picketing at neutral employers violated the Landrum-Griffin provisions prohibiting secondary boycotts. If the Board's ruling is upheld, it appears that a union in a dispute with a primary employer (such as Perfection), may not place pickets in front of a retail store to urge customers not to buy products of the primary employer.

Local 261 won an NLRB election at Perfection July 25, 1958, by a 68 to 56 vote. The workers struck Oct. 14 because of the company's meager contract offer.

Dominion Store of 36 Signs Up in Oakville

TORONTO, Ont.—Local 414 has applied to the Ontario Labour Relations Board to represent 36 employees of Dominion Stores in Oakville, it was reported by Int'l Rep. C. C. Dahmer, local director. The board has set a hearing on the certification petition Jan. 16. If the local gains bargaining rights, it expects contract talks to take place soon afterward.

Twenty-eight members of the local employed by International Foods at General Motors plant cafeterias in Oshawa have won a 10-cent an hour wage increase and fringe benefits in a new two-year agreement, Dahmer also reported. The cafeteria employees won 5 cents an hour retroactive to Sept. 19 and another 5 cents next Sept. 19, an increase in the night shift premium and strengthening of the union security clause. The contract expires Sept. 18, 1962.

The agreement was reached Dec. 5 at a meeting conducted by a conciliation officer of the provincial labor relations board.

Roy Higson, local representative, headed the union negotiating committee, which was composed of D. Vennor, R. White, P. Blackler and L. Mainds.

The local expects to complete contract negotiations with Industrial Foods for 30 employees of the Industrial cafeteria located at the Ford plant in Oakville shortly, Dahmer said.

New Dominion Agreements

Two new agreements have been signed with Dominion Stores on behalf of 16 employees in Streetsville and 12 employees at Richmond Hill. The agreements are almost identical with the local's contract for the chain's stores in Toronto and Hamilton.

Negotiations for 17 employees of Automatic Canteen in Toronto and St. Catharines and for seven employees of Scales & Roberts, a division of the Hudson Bay Co., in Scarboro, are expected to be completed shortly.

Barlow Asks Aid for Strike In Eleventh Week in Sydney

SYDNEY, N.S.—The strike of 18 members of Local 596 at Mason's Ltd. Wholesale here has entered its eleventh week, it was reported by J. D. White, local business agent.

C. Roy Mason, manager of the fruit and vegetable wholesale firm, has applied to the provincial labor relations board for decertification of the local. It is believed that Mason wishes to sell his

business but finds it difficult to do so with the picketline holding firm.

The strike began Oct. 24 when Mason's refused to accept a conciliation board's recommendation, handed down Oct. 5. The board recommended wage increases of \$2 to \$4 weekly over two years, a 40-hour guaranteed work week, a welfare plan and improved working conditions.

Canadian Dir. George Barlow has appealed to all RWDSU locals in the dominion for financial support of the Local 596 members. A number of area locals have contributed to the strikers' aid through the Cape Breton Labour Council. Steel workers Local 1064, headed by Martin Merner, has been giving \$500 weekly to the strike fund since the walk-out started.

Survey Shows Blight In Toronto Housing

TORONTO (CPA)—Housing blight still grips sizeable sections of central Toronto, a 10-month survey has disclosed. The study, conducted by the Metropolitan Toronto Housing Authority and the Metropolitan Planning Board, revealed that thousands of dwelling units lacked essential household facilities. Overcrowding was common.

The survey focused on a Toronto area south of Bloor St. between Bathurst St. and the Don River—a zone which provides the city with 90 per cent of its taxable assessment.

● Of the 21,600 housing units examined, 14 per cent were found in need of drastic repair.

● More than 4,500 units had no flush toilets for exclusive use and more than 5,200 had no bath or shower for exclusive use.

● In the depressed core of the study area, half of the dwelling units lacked furnace heating, 27 per cent were without any bath or shower and 15 per cent had no toilet facilities.

Four out of five dwelling units found to need extensive repairs were rental units—leading planners to the conclusion that the blighted quarters were chiefly speculative investments to their owners.

Mullett Named Vice-Pres. Of Nfld. Labour Group

GANDER, Nfld.—J. C. Mullett, president of RWDSU Local 1060, was elected a vice-president of the Newfoundland Federation of Labour at its annual convention in St. John's.

The federation has more than 20,000 members and 70 affiliated local unions. The president, secretary-treasurer and four vice-presidents compose the federation's executive.

Local 1060, the only RWDSU local in the province, has 130 members.



Despite last minute change in location and time of the RWDSU Christmas party in Vancouver, crowd of 1,200 turned out for the celebration at Majestic Theater (above). Below, Santa Claus, played by Rocky Chouinard, greets four of 800 young guests at the party.



1,200 at Vancouver Christmas Party

VANCOUVER, B.C.—More than 800 children and 400 parents packed the Majestic Theater here to welcome Santa Claus at the third annual RWDSU children's Christmas party, Int'l Rep. Bud Hodgins reported. The party had been scheduled for a smaller theater, but the number of registrations forced a move to the Majestic.

The party's big moment came when Santa, played by Rocky Chouinard of McLennan, McFeely & Prior Ltd., arrived with gifts for all the children. "Chouinard had just received a \$1,000 award for lost wages, gained for him with the help of the RWDSU. With this, and the fact that he has nine children, he made a top-notch Kris Kringle," Hodgins said.

The party was sponsored jointly by Locals 417, 535 and 520.



Sask. Labour Asks Full Employment Guarantees

REGINA, Sask.—The Saskatchewan Federation of Labour presented its legislative program to the provincial government at the Legislative Building here. Int'l Rep. Len Wallace reported. Thirty RWDSU delegates, including the presidents of almost every RWDSU local in the province, attended the presentation.

To battle unemployment, the Federation urged the provincial government to plan for the future. Its specific recommendations included full employment legislation; providing for the establishment of a governmental research and planning committee; stepping up industrial development in Saskatchewan; the improvement and extension of social legislation, and increasing the minimum wage and reducing hours of work.

The Federation also called for an expanded public works program, establishment of a vocational training and retraining program, and consideration of the sale of bonds to citizens to finance government investment.

Seek 40-Hour Work Week Law

The Federation called on the government to reduce the statutory work week from 44 hours, legislated in 1947, to 40.

"We do not say that reducing hours of work alone will bring about full employment, but a reduction in hours of work, with the same take-home pay, would create additional jobs and add purchasing power which is essential to economic growth," the Federation's brief said.

Wallace reported that the Federation intends to raise \$5,000 to publicize the need for a legislated 40-hour work week and the seriousness of the unemployment situation throughout the province.

The government members present included Premier T. C. Douglas, Provincial Treasurer W. Lloyd, Minister of Labour C. C. Williams, Minister of Public Health J. W. Erb, E. Blakey, education minister; E. Nicholson, social welfare minister; W. Turnbull, co-operative development minister, and W. G.

Davies, public works minister and former executive secretary of the Saskatchewan Federation of Labour.

W. E. Smishek, who is on leave from the RWDSU to serve as executive secretary of the Federation, was responsible for the drafting of the labor brief.

RWDSU local officers at the presentation included Bev Moffatt, Local 455; G. Knutson, Local 480; George Kriskhe, Local 537; Albert Tholl, Local 539; T. D. Mills, Local 540; W. Mazurkewich, Local 542; Niel Reusen, Local 544; H. Mundell, Local 545; Alena Kincaid, Local 558; John Weihe, Local 568 and Stanley J. Connelly, Local 635. Joint Board Reps. Klein, Schaen, Borsk and Wallace also attended the presentation.

40 at Wonder Bread in Ont. Gain 6 Cents Hourly Raise

PETERBOROUGH, Ont.—Forty members of Local 461 have won a six-cent an hour increase and fringe gains in an 18-month contract renewal with Wonder Bread Ltd. here, Int'l Rep. Al Gleason reported. The agreement gives production workers six cents hourly plus a one-cent night shift bonus, while salesmen's minimum will be increased \$1.50 weekly. The increases are retroactive to June 22.

Other changes in the contract provide three weeks' vacation after 15 years of service instead of 17, a dues check-off and three days' condolence leave in case of death in the member's immediate family. Improvements were also made on statutory holiday pay, salesmen's commission on wholesale goods and overtime pay.

The agreement was reached after several months of negotiations and two meetings with a conciliation officer. The local's negotiators were Ray Eades, Harvey Jefford, Max Hutchinson, Jim Heron and Gleason.

THE KENNEDY TEAM AND THE JOB IT FACES

THERE IS A FEELING OF EXPECTANCY in the United States today. To those Americans who were adults back in 1933, it is a familiar feeling, one which recalls the exciting days that marked the beginning of the New Deal. Once again, the American people are looking to the White House for *leadership*—the kind of effective and vigorous leadership that Franklin Delano Roosevelt gave the nation, and which is sorely needed today.

Will John F. Kennedy be able to achieve the "high hopes" which were a theme song of his campaign? Certainly if his pre-inauguration decisions are taken as a guide, we can agree that he means to carry out his campaign pledge to reestablish the Presidency as the source of national leadership.

The most important of these decisions by the President-elect were those he made on appointments to the Cabinet and to other key government posts. In making these appointments, Kennedy coupled independence of judgment with a determination to get the best men available for the jobs. Consider, for example, the team which will head up the State Department: with Dean Rusk as Secretary, Chester Bowles as Under-Secretary, Adlai Stevenson as Ambassador to the UN and G. Mennen Williams as Assistant Secretary for African Affairs, the United States will have reason for real pride in the quality of the men who will shape its foreign policy.

In the Labor Department, Arthur J. Goldberg can be expected to apply his great experience, intelligence and social conscience to the problems confronting American workers. In Health, Education and Welfare, former Gov. Abraham Ribicoff is the kind of person who can be counted on to implement the forward-looking Democratic platform on which Kennedy ran. The Interior Department will be headed by an able, experienced young Congressman, Stewart Udall. Former Gov. Orville Freeman of Minnesota, another fighting liberal, can be counted on to do a fine job as Secretary of Agriculture.

The two Republicans in the Cabinet, Robert McNamara as Secretary of Defense and Douglas Dillon as Secretary of the Treasury, have demonstrated their administrative ability in other positions. As to their politics, we can be sure that they are committed to support of the President-elect's stated views.

Controversy Over Robert Kennedy

Only in the case of the Attorney-General has there been wide disagreement over the wisdom of Kennedy's choice of his brother Robert. And most of the criticism has not been directed at Bobby Kennedy's relative youth and lack of experience, but rather at the fact that he is related to the President-to-be. Whether he can meet the needs of the important post he will take over remains to be seen. But it seems pretty certain that his brother in the White House will not keep Bobby—or any other member of the team—on the job if he fails to measure up.

President-elect Kennedy has also obtained a pledge from each of his appointees that he will stay on the job for the full four-year term. This is a good deal of a change from the Eisenhower Administration, where a tour of duty in a Cabinet post might last as little as a year or even less.

THERE IS NO DOUBT that President Kennedy will need all the help he can get from his team. The events of the past few weeks have given a pretty good indication of the number and complexity of the problems that will face the new administration. Let's look at just a few of them:

- Our economy is in poor shape. Unemployment is high and going higher. The Eisenhower "tight-money" policy has brought yet another recession which may turn out to be worse than those of 1954 and 1958.

- The crisis in Cuba is the latest (and, we hope, final) foreign policy blunder by the Eisenhower Administration. President-elect Kennedy, invited by the outgoing Administration to "associate" himself with its action in Cuba, refused. The reasons for his refusal were spelled out in a front-page New York Post editorial:

"The grave question is why an Administration with sixteen days to live should have made so fateful a decision without first seeking the full counsel and consent of the men who must live with Latin-American problems in the next four years. All the indications are that no such course was followed—that the decision was hastily reached and that Mr. Kennedy and his associates were then invited to applaud, which they have understandably declined to do. . . . Is it our national purpose or the vanity of a retiring Administration that has been served?"

- Other foreign policy hot potatoes include the confused situation in Laos, which carries the threat of developing into another Korea; the deterioration in the alliance of the Western powers; and the overriding question of our relations with the Soviet Union and the rest of the Communist world.

All in all, the situation the Kennedy team faces is bad enough to give ironic emphasis to the Republican campaign slogan, "You never had it so good." The smugness and complacency with which the outgoing Administration glossed over every crisis of the past eight years are gone—forever, we hope. In their place, the Kennedy Administration must present to the American people, and to the rest of the world, the facts as they exist, undistorted by wishful thinking or sugar-coating.

The American people are equal to the challenges of our times; what we have lacked since 1952 are leaders who will show us what has to be done and lead us in doing it.



Favors Birth Control --For New York Too

To the Editor:

May I be permitted to write in defense of birth control, even though it needs no defense. The only qualifications I have to write about it are my daily observations and my own feelings. It seems to me a human being is a commodity, and a cheap one at that. If he was not, we would think many times before destroying human lives as we do in wars. We would treat a human at least as good as cattle or sardines (note the treatment in the subways because there are too many of us).

The population explosion is not a factor only in India, Red China, or some other distant corner of the world. It happens right here in New York City. Human beings propagate more rapidly than anything else. It is becoming a menace. If we do not learn to control it, it will be very tragic. In any disease, an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.

KATIA SPELOTTI
New York City

'Not Birth Control, But Less Poverty'

To the Editor:

Sociologists and economists in our country are discussing birth control as a means of restricting overpopulation in the undeveloped countries. They say that with the restriction of childbirth, poverty and starvation will be wiped out from the world.

Nearly two hundred years ago Thomas Robert Malthus, a famous English economist, was one of the first to advocate birth control. His theory was that the world's population was multiplying much more rapidly than the food supply needed for the people to survive. Therefore he advised parents to limit their families to two children only. He was sure that if the world would accept his theory, the horror of hunger and want would be abolished.

But things changed a lot since Malthus' time. With our modern technology we can produce more than our needs. Just now our country has nine billion dollars worth of food in storage houses, still we have millions of people who go hungry.

Before the election, our elected President Kennedy said that seventeen million people go to bed without supper in our rich land. Government statistics tell us that a family of four (father, mother and two children) need six thousand dollars a year to live moderately, any luxury excluded. But we have millions of families who make two thousand a year and even less. We also have about four million unemployed and sixteen million older people who live on small social security and old age pensions. These tens of millions of people live a life of insecurity—not that we can't produce enough food and not because of overpopulation. The majority of American families have two or three children only.

Now comes the sixty-four dollar question which enlightened union people ask of these learned gentlemen: Why is it that although we produce more than enough food for our population, still hunger is not wiped out in our own country?

These great scholars who get the Pulitzer and other prizes for writing obscure books on economics, avoid answering such simple questions. They don't feel the brunt of poverty personally, so why should they bother about such unpleasant problems? But for the working people this is a life or death matter. In their struggle to live they have to fight for higher wages, shorter hours, medical insurance and lower taxes.

When the unions fight for these de-

mands, they fight for less poverty, less sickness, and less degradation. Let us hope that there will come a time, and the sooner the better, when poverty in the midst of plenty will be abolished. This will be done not by the birth control advocates, but by the day-to-day struggle of organized labor.

SOPHIE ROSENFELD
Bronx, New York

Anti-Semitism Cited In Soviet Magazine

To the Editor:

On Nov. 4, 1960, I was both startled and shocked to see in the New York Herald Tribune a photostat of "Kommunist," the official organ of the Communist party in Buinaksk, Soviet Daghestan, dated Aug. 9, 1960, accusing Jews "of drinking the blood of Moslems in the fulfillment of their religious rites."

This new twist to hate-mongering is even more frightening than the pogrom last Passover in Malachovka, a Moscow suburb, where the sexton's wife was burned to death in the synagogue. There, ignorant peasants were blamed.

In the last census, despite this poisoned atmosphere, half a million Soviet Jews declared Yiddish to be their mother tongue. From this courageous manifestation of loyalty to their heritage there issues a silent plea for redemption.

Individuals, responsible to their muted call, are adopting the Letter-a-Month Plan. They write one letter a month to the Soviet Ambassador, His Excellency Mikhail A. Menshikov, USSR Embassy, Washington, D.C., and another letter to the U.N. Soviet Delegate, His Excellency, Valerian A. Zorin, 680 Park Avenue, New York 21, N.Y., asking that Jews who wish to leave the Soviet Union be allowed to do so peaceably.

Preferably, letters should be sent rather than post cards or wires. No particular country is mentioned as a destination. Neither is reference made to any specific individual or relative living at present in the Soviet Union.

Confining our appeal to the one right of emigration, it devolves upon all of us to cry: LET THESE PEOPLE GO!
JENNIE NUSSKERN
Brooklyn, N.Y.

Labor in Government Seen Mixed Blessing

To the Editor:

With all due respect for the high esteem with which labor unions see the appointment of Arthur Goldberg as Secretary of Labor, we must not build our hopes towards great expectations. We may have more appointments from the ranks of labor to high government positions in our new administration. True as it may be that the appointments are being made for the general welfare of our country, I have a feeling that these appointments may soften labor's demands for amending or repeal of the Landrum-Griffin bill and the Taft-Hartley Act.

Such bills as medical care for the aged, minimum wage, housing, and aid to distressed areas are in the forefront of the new administration's strategy on domestic problems. Nothing has been mentioned about the anti-union acts such as the Taft-Hartley and Landrum-Griffin bills.

In the rush to push the above legislation through, labor may be left holding the bag. I think we deserve a better break. It is a fact that labor has made tremendous strides through the efforts of labor unions which at the same time benefited our country.

In December, I read an article written by a well known columnist in one of our morning newspapers. It seems that a certain Southern Senator objected to a pledge in the Democratic platform which read: "We will repeal the authorization

for right-to-work laws."

These are state statutes which the Supreme Court has validated under the Taft-Hartley Act. They make illegal employer and employee contracts which require workers to join a union to the extent of paying dues and being represented by it in collective bargaining. To repeal this, state authority requires amendment of the Taft-Hartley Act. We have seventeen states that have right-to-work laws, anti-union laws of the first degree.

That Southern Senator was informed that the new administration would not include the repeal of right-to-work laws in its legislative program. With that consideration in mind the Southern Senator gave his support to the Kennedy-Johnson ticket.

Now this gives us an idea of what to expect. It seems to me that in spite of this talk of appointing labor-management committees our union must be on the alert for laws that can be passed to nibble away at our gains and stop us from organizing.

In the last analysis, in order for labor to get any break in favorable legislation, a change in the make-up of Congressional committees will have to come about.

IRVING ROSENKRANZ
Brooklyn, New York

Dissenting Reader Likes Lestare Bleach

To the Editor:

In connection with Sidney Margolis' article on bleaches (Record, Oct. 9) I agree that it is not necessary to buy a well-known brand to get a good bleach, cleanser, etc. However, there is one point I disagree on, and that is on the dry bleach, Lestare. (Margolis wrote Lestare costs from 30 to 60% more than liquid bleaches.) I use Lestare not because of convenience and pre-measurement, but because I found this the best type of bleach for wash-and-wear clothes (and almost all children's clothes are wash-and-wear) and my husband's white wash-and-wear shirts.

I found that the chlorine bleach—liquid and powder—turned the whites yellowish. In order to get this out of the shirts, I had to send them to the laundry, so that there was no economy in buying a shirt that could be washed and drip-dried at home. The Lestare, I have found, has not "turned" any of the shirts, and I find that the price is still cheaper than having to send them out to be redone.

I would love to hear from other readers about this. If any had luck with a liquid bleach, what brand? They are all supposed to be the same, aren't they?

I have no interest in advertising Lestare other than the fact it does the job for me to my satisfaction.

SELMA SHAPIRO
Brooklyn, New York

Asks Lower Age For Men to Retire

To the Editor:

Being a member of the RWDSU and reading in the last issue of The Record that the union is going to work to put through Congress this year the minimum wage law and the medical care for the aged, I hope they both become law. I have been wondering if the unions have been giving thought to lowering the age limit for male help at least to 62 to be eligible for Social Security benefits?

We have so many people out of work. By retiring the older ones sooner, it could put more of our younger people to work. These older people find it hard sometimes to stick it out until they are 65. Some employers don't have much sympathy for older folks. Here's hoping the union gives this a thought.

CHARLES SEND
Traverse City, Michigan

Wants Labor to Lead Towards 'One World'

To the Editor:

There has been no peace on earth since man outgrew his monkey suit. Only 300 years of earth's recorded history have been without war. Now again, the sun may set on a lifeless earth any blinding moment. Faith in "peaceful co-existence" or an end to the cold war through the certainty that total destruction will bar use of atomic weapons, rejects the evidence of man's past history.

Here and now, the gap in time between what has to be done and what we the people, the governed, the hordes, the unasked, must do to achieve real peace—not a mirage—may be closed any mad moment via the Congo, Algeria, Israel, Cuba, etc.

Present frenzied negotiations by world leaders to contrive a formula to avert this world cataclysm, with an eye towards business as usual, are doomed to certain failure by the ties to old and morbid roots. We, the masses of people, must leave the side-lines and take up the available means of reshaping our world. It is either ONE WORLD or NO WORLD.

America as a nation is fortunate in its political and social experience. From a scattered collection of unrestricted sovereign states and varied people we have built a nation, proving the possibilities under government by law and discipline. The American colonial experience, Thomas Paine points out, proves that diverse peoples do not have to be subjugated to be brought together, but that they can achieve common government through common consent.

Despite national fears and suspicions against relinquishing a fraction of national sovereignty towards a common world authority, destiny offers this as man's last avenue of escape from his predicament.

Somewhere, someone must initiate and program the effective action essential to avoid universal disaster, to achieve peace and world order. I ask, why not organized labor? It is the best organized, most articulate, dedicated and effective group representing masses of population able to mobilize for this supreme objective. The opportunity for sympathetic attention and cooperation on a national scale appears even more favorable as a result of our recent national election and the enlightened caliber of appointed cabinet officers.

Now is the time for this undertaking. The unions of this country must spread the alarm and mount a campaign of urgency with increasing pressure. With people everywhere we must take action to avert catastrophe and win the peace. Beyond this peace lie highways of civilization and culture of surpassing beauty and universal bounty for our children and theirs.

ABE ZUCKERMAN
New York City

Sees 'Record' Award 'Most Deserving'

To the Editor:

May I add my congratulations to you and your staff upon receiving the Award of Merit from the International Labor Press Association. Without any question you are most deserving.

Your paper is really the only labor paper that catches one's attention and keeps it. I just enjoy it thoroughly. Incidentally, I also receive several other labor papers so I can compare!

You have my sincerest good wishes for continued excellence.

LUCIA DE MARCO VON AEX
Executive Director, Boys Town
of Italy, New York City

rwdsu RECORD

BELGIUM'S GENERAL STRIKE

the inside story

By BERNARD STEPHENS

News and pictures of the general strike in Belgium have flashed across the front pages of American newspapers for the past month, leaving impressions of workers battling police and troops in the streets, stoning buses, charging the Parliament building . . . of economic chaos and violence.

This is the story of the Belgian strike that we have been handed by the daily press, but is it the whole story? For American trade unionists, accustomed to separate - and - unequal treatment in the newspapers, it is not enough. Perplexing questions remain.

Five hundred thousand Belgian workers struck in the face of repressive government counter-action.

Why did they strike? What were the issues that moved so huge a mass of workers in this nation of under 9,000,000?

The Belgian workers struck for good, solid trade union reasons—the very same reasons that would move American workers. They struck to defend hard-won unemployment insurance benefits, pension rights, health insurance, and to defeat efforts by the ruling party to impose harsh new tax burdens on the workers.

The facts were not known in the United States. To unearth them, The Record first tried the usual news media, but drew a blank. The Belgian Embassy's office of information in New York wanted to be helpful, but had the difficult task of defending the government's actions across-the-board while at the same time dispensing information which added up to severe criticisms of the government. As a result, the information slowed down to a trickle, and then dried up altogether.

ICFTU Man Supplies Facts

To get the facts, The Record had to look elsewhere. Of great assistance in funneling and interpreting news from Belgium was Marvin Schlaff, U.S. representative for the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

The general strike was called to protest and defeat a new law—pushed by Premier Gaston Eyskens and his Social Christian party—whose avowed purpose is to streamline the nation's economy, to "tighten up" in a host of areas in order to meet two big challenges:

1) The loss of the Congo to Belgium, and the subsequent loss of revenues estimated at about 5% of the total governmental budget.

2) Competition within the Common Market, which embraces Belgium along with France, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg and the Netherlands, and the need for Belgium "to compete"

with the other nations in the prices of its products.

It is necessary also to understand certain geographical, political and trade union factors in Belgium to properly evaluate the strike and its background. The country is divided politically and industrially as it is geographically: that is, the Walloons of the South are mainly French-speaking. It is in the South that industry is biggest, the workers organized in the Socialist-led Belgian Confederation of Labor, and where an end to the recent years of prosperity has brought sizeable unemployment. The northern area, consisting chiefly of Dutch-speaking Flemings, gives the Social Christian party its majority in Parliament. Workers here are organized in the Catholic-led unions which have not supported the general strike.

'Austerity'—for Workers Only

The word "austerity" has been featured in describing the new law which Premier Eyskens has pushed. But the strikers declare flatly that the "austerity" is meant for them alone; that their benefits are to be sharply curtailed while the wealthy are hardly touched.

Legislation on economic matters is perhaps even more important to Belgian workers than it is here in the United States. Collective bargaining as we know it is not practiced in Belgium—and in fact is virtually unknown throughout Europe. Worker-management conferences discuss the issues and reach understandings, but labor-management contracts are rarely signed. The government acts in many areas affecting workers' wages and fringe benefits.

The challenge of "Loi Unique" was in the entire broad area of social welfare benefits. The text of the law was shown to The Record at Belgium's office of information in New York. It is an omnibus document of 116 pages, fantastically complex and technical in many of its aspects. And yet only a matter of days was allotted for discussion in Parliament, and most legislators—not to mention the public at large—admit that they do not understand the law's details.

It is this lack of information of the new law which added fuel to the angry fire with which unionists met Premier Eyskens' actions: the unions charged that he was trying to ram through the law before the public could understand its objectives.

The New York Times seemed to bear out this charge in an interview Jan. 3 with Premier Eyskens under the heading: CAUSE OF DISPUTE PUZZLES BELGIANS, which read: "A basic element of the Belgian crisis is that few of the people know the details of the proposed legislation that touched off the nation-wide strikes."

The Times asked Eyskens: "Don't you think that the proposed law the strikers are opposing

should have been better explained to the public?"

He replied: "That is a reasonable idea."

But despite the feverish haste of the government in pushing the law to a vote, and despite its complexity, leaders of the Socialist unions saw enough that was evil in the proposals to denounce the law, and to request that its many provisions be dealt with one at a time, and in detail. The government refused, and asked Parliament for a "yes" or "no" on the total law.

The actions that followed were stimulated mainly by the rank and file of the Socialist unions—contrary to the view that leaders "pulled the switch" and agitated the workers. The first demonstrations and strikes by small groups of public workers were followed by spontaneous sympathy actions, and then the call for the general strike.

What Workers Struck Against

Specifically, here are four areas of social welfare benefits which the unionists struck to defend:

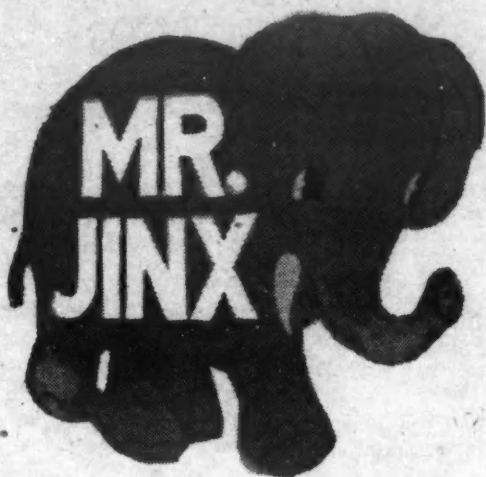
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE: The new law would undermine benefits to the jobless by setting up a "means test" for those out of work a second time in a given period, and sharply reduce their benefits. The government's target is the "chronically" unemployed, and this represents a serious challenge to the unions, particularly in the South where joblessness is a burning issue. More than 150,000 are out of work in Belgium.

PENSIONS: Workers have had the right to retire—at reduced benefits—at 50, 55 and 60, with full pensions reserved for the age of 65. The new law would cut out all retirement below the age of 65.

HEALTH BENEFITS: Cooperative health insurance plans, originated by the unions, cover the workers and their families, with government subsidies providing specific reimbursement for hospitalization, medical care and medicines. The new law would cut back some benefits, eliminate others.

TAXES: A vast new program of taxation is proposed in the new law—to add some \$132,000,000 revenue. The unions point to several areas of taxation, particularly a "turnover" tax similar to the sales tax in the U.S., which places the main burden of increasing the government's income on the backs of the workers.

Union leaders angrily cite the fact that no taxes on excess profits are proposed in the new law as confirmation of their cry that belt-tightening is meant for the workers, and not for the rich, in Belgium's "Loi Unique—Loi Cynique."



How a Plywood Elephant Helps Promote Safety At Quaker Oats in Mo.

By WALT HOPKINS,
Quaker Oats Co. Employment Supervisor,
and ED BALLARD,
Local 125 Reporter

Mr. Jinx, a red plywood elephant, came out of the Employee Relations Department of the St. Joseph, Mo. Quaker Oats plant to stimulate interest in the plant safety program. More than that, Mr. Jinx is a symbol of labor-management cooperation in eliminating accidents and promoting safer work procedures.

Mr. Jinx is placed in any department in which a lost-time accident occurs and he remains there as a constant reminder of the accident until a lost-time accident happens in another department. If no accident takes place in any department in the plant for six months, Mr. Jinx is retired to the back corner of a closet in the Employee Relations Department with the sincere hope that he will never again emerge.

The most recent lost-time accident suffered at the St. Joseph Quaker Oats plant was last April 14 in the Elevator Department. Six months later there had been no other accident in the plant, so Mr. Jinx was put to rest in the closet.

Mr. Jinx symbolizes the plant's safety program, which is one of the most active programs of any industrial concern in the St. Joseph area.

The safety representatives of the plant have stated that there are two important reasons for the program's success. The first is the splendid leadership of the plant safety committee, which is made up of one hourly-paid and one salaried member of each department. The second reason is the attitude of all Quaker employees in cooperating fully in the field of safety and in working towards an even better safety program.

The results of the safety program are shown by the fact that the St. Joseph Quaker plant had only two lost-time accidents in 1960 and only six lost-time accidents in the past two years.



Oiler Claud Stigers; Marvin Stark, assistant manager of the elevator department; Clarence Leimkiller, grain buyer; and Local 125 Business Agent Robert Dyche put Mr. Jinx away in closet after six accident-free months in Quaker Oats St. Joseph plant.

To Meet Housing Problem, 10 New York Families Planning Own Small Co-op

By SIDNEY MARGOLIUS
Consumer Expert for The Record

Whether you rent or own your home, housing very likely has become your largest single living expense. The Bureau of Labor Statistics estimates that housing, including operating and equipment expenses, now takes 33 percent of a moderate-income family's budget compared to 29 for food. Housing actually has become the No. 1 consumer problem. For the first time, a typical family must spend more for its shelter than for its food. In 1950, BLS figured that food took 30 percent of a moderate budget; housing 26.

Housing costs are still climbing—steadily and stubbornly. But what's especially significant is that costs have risen noticeably more for families who rent than for homeowners. While overall housing costs have risen 32 percent since the 1947-49 period, rents have jumped 43 percent.

The rent boosts, especially in the larger cities, have spurred a rapid rise in housing co-ops as one of the few practical answers to this pressing problem. This is an idea that works. Big new apartment-house co-ops, sponsored largely by labor unions, are changing the face of New York City, transforming former slums into handsome developments surrounded by lawns and playgrounds.

The United Housing Foundation reports that already over 13,000 New York families live in co-op housing developments, which they own. A number of other big projects are under construction. In fact, Rochdale Village, now being built on the site of a former race track, will house 6,300 families, and the new ILGWU Houses, 2,800 more.

The housing co-op idea is spreading into other areas. In Cincinnati, the new Park Town Co-op will provide garden apartments for 323 member families. They'll pay down \$250 for an efficiency apartment, and \$650 for a three-bedroom unit. Monthly carrying charges, including interest, principal, taxes, insurance and maintenance, range from \$70 a month to \$100. Other new co-operatives have been built or are being planned in Detroit, Chicago, St. Paul, Washington and several California cities.

A Group of Tenants Get Together

But one of the most unusual little housing co-ops you ever heard of is being organized by a group of ten moderate-income families in the heart of New York City. They have an idea that offers great promise to small organizations or groups of neighbors in large cities.

As you can see, most of the housing co-ops recently built or under construction are at least fair-sized, and are generally sponsored by large organizations.

But this small band of pioneering families is working out their plan by themselves under the leadership of William Horvath, a co-op housing technician, and Father William McPeak, assistant pastor of the neighborhood parish.

They're not aiming to build a big cooperative. They're not seeking outside help. What they want to do is take over one tenement—the kind they're now living in and paying high rents for the dubious privilege. They want to improve it gradually, operate it themselves and thus finally free themselves from unending exploitation by big-city landlords.

Horvath points out that if a five-room apartment in a 20-family house has rented for an average of \$50 a month since 1900, the three generations of wage-earners who inhabited it have paid to the landlords a total of \$36,000. The 20 families in such a house have paid a total of \$720,000.

This is truly an Operation Bootstrap. Father McPeak explains that the families in the group are doing two things to bring their idea into being: they have organized a savings fund, and a study group.

\$200 from Each Family as Down Payment

Each participating family has agreed to deposit at least \$2.50 a week in a local savings and loan association. After five months of saving and studying co-ops, any member can withdraw and get his deposit back. Those who want to go ahead then can buy a voting share in the new co-op corporation. In all, each member family will have to put up a total of \$200 as its share of the down payment. Other capital for the down payment is being supplied by friends of the group who want to help it along by buying non-voting, interest-bearing shares.

But while the families are saving up their down payments, they also are studying how co-ops operate, and all the practical questions of real-estate ownership—in other words, how to buy, improve and operate a small apartment house.

And that's as important as the money to buy the house. The families meet once a week with members reporting on various aspects of cooperative housing, and also attend a monthly lecture course. Other experts in real estate and finance also have given this pioneering group advice and assistance.

As William Horvath, who worked out this plan, has said: "When a family of five with income under \$5,000 asks what it can do to live as Americans are said to, and enjoy the dignity of self-sufficiency, sometimes the old answers are not complete. In mutuality, in group buying, in pooling their income, in community raising of capital, they can own their homes and hold their own land."

Below, scab-hero of *The Angry Silence* is mobbed by pickets as he fights through Martindale plant gate.



glorifying the SCAB

New British Film, 'The Angry Silence,'
Stacks the Deck Against Labor



Above, "justice" triumphs in the end with capture of guilty union tough.

By CHARLES MICHAELSON

THE ANGRY SILENCE, a new English movie that has been hailed as one of 1960's ten best films, stacks the cards against both the British people and their unions.

The movie takes place in the industrial town of Melsham, where the Martindale plant produces items for national defense. A bespectacled agitator has come from London to connive with the union's shop chairman, Connolly, to stop production.

When Connolly chooses the union's demand for a closed shop as a pretext for calling a wildcat strike, Tom, the hero of the film, stays at his bench. The strike ends several days later and the rest of the workers put Tom "in Coventry," the British term for the silent treatment.

Soon afterward Connolly finds an excuse to call a second wildcat. Production is halted, Tom is beaten by a union hipster-hood and loses an eye, and the national union representative fails to get the strikers back to work. All is chaos.

Finally Tom's former friend, Joe, pushes his way through the crowd of strikers at a plant gate meeting and tells them, with typical British understatement, that they have all been duped. The agitator slinks off for the railroad station and boards the train for slicky business elsewhere.

Good Guys and Bad Guys

Unfortunately for union members and, even more for the public, the movie is too simple. It's another story of the good guy against the bad guys. In this case the good guy is a scab, the bad guys are the union men. As always happens, the good guy wins in the end.

According to *The Angry Silence*, the union member is either a sheep, a flashily-dressed young tough, or a coward like Joe, Tom's best friend, who deserts him until the neat ending.

The shop chairman, Connolly, wants a closed shop, but he uses the demand only as an excuse for a subversive-directed walkout. The agitator does no more than make phone calls at night to London and then tells Connolly how to handle his striking members.

Not that the non-union British, with few exceptions, come off much better. Martindale, the factory owner, doesn't care about having any hero in his plant. He wants to fulfill the contract. If firing Tom will quiet the stupid union oafs, Martindale says, fine, sack him. The board of directors is too sleepy to care. Two newspapermen distort, rather than report, in order to make sensational copy.

Tom Is Just Like You And Me

Only the scab is an individual. Tom is just like you and me: he bangs the top of the TV set when it doesn't work, he sits at the dining room table after supper trying to pick the football winners in the weekly pool. One reviewer wrote of Tom that "he is so ordinary it hurts, but then his ordinariness is an essential part of his significance."

The Angry Silence is based on an incident that happened in England several years ago. It made headlines there and *Life* magazine gave it a big spread in this country. That a single ugly situation is the basis of the movie is unfortunate, but commonplace. It's almost always an unfavorable light that shines on unions—in movies, in the press, in many books.

The fine things that unions and their members do every day don't often show up in the movies or in the papers. The courage and the decency somehow get buried far from the front page and far from the probing camera of the movie maker. And far from the public eye.

TENSIONS

How to Recognize Upsetting Emotions

Now that you have learned about tensions—what they are and what causes them—you are ready for the next step, and that is action to overcome and control your tensions.

You remember how bodily mobilization and tension are really a build-up for action, and that once action is taken, tension is relieved. Well, that is exactly the formula we're going to follow in helping you find relief from your tensions.

But before plunging into the action stage, you must take stock to find out how really tense you are.

Pure tension, that is, the feeling of being keyed up and taut as a bow string, is hardly experienced by itself. It is almost always felt as part of an over-all emotional upset. You may say: "I feel tense," but if you were to look into that feeling a little more closely, you would find that you really mean: "I feel unhappy, miserable, blue, worried, touchy, irritable and tense," or some similar combination of upsetting emotions and tension. Therefore, a practical examination of your tensions should cover the different types of emotional upsets of which tension is an important part. To help you make this examination, we are listing below, in the form of questions, nine of the commonest types of emotional upset in which tensions are involved.

Read each of these questions, together with the accompanying explanation. After you finish reading each one, ask yourself these questions. Does this apply to me? If it does, then does it happen frequently? When it happens, is it very severe? Does it last long?

Do You Worry A Great Deal Of The Time?

Everybody worries, because everybody's got something to worry about. Naturally, the more real troubles there are in a person's life the more worries he's going to have. Worry itself is troublesome enough, but some people cause themselves additional woe by worrying about being worried.

The question to ask yourself is: Are you worrying a great deal without any apparent cause? Do you start expecting trouble before trouble even shows up? Do you tend to make things look blacker than they really are? Do you "die a thousand deaths" waiting for the outcome of a school test or medical examination?

Are You, As A Rule, Edgy, Irritable, And Easily Upset?

This sounds like the way many people feel on Monday morning, and the way some people feel every morning of the week.

What about you? Are you touchy, jittery, nervous? Do you, too, have that "Monday morning feeling" every morning of the week, or even during the afternoon and evening? Do petty annoyances and interruptions irritate you, way out of proportion? Do you grumble and scold when things aren't done exactly the way you want them? Does ordinary noise or excitement make you feel like you want to jump out of your skin? Do you fly off the handle easily? Do minor problems throw you into a dither and do minor disappointments crush you?

Do The Ordinary Pleasures Of Life Fail To Satisfy You?

How many people are there today who enjoy the simple, ordinary pleasures of life—the excitement of a walk through the park or through a part of town not yet visited; the beauty of the moon and stars on a summer night, undisturbed by thoughts of earth-satellites and moon-rockets; the taste of a favorite dish or the look of a favorite dress or suit; the joy of watching children at play; the miracle and beauty of a flower; the pleasure of sitting and chatting with friends about this or that without having to be brilliant or funny; the contentment of sitting by oneself

This is the third in a series of articles, a condensation of the book, "Master Your Tensions and Enjoy Living Again," by George S. Stevenson, M.D., and Harry Milt. Dr. Stevenson is consultant for the National Association for Mental Health; Mr. Milt is public relations director of the association.

and reading or thinking, or doing nothing at all except sitting?

Do you get a kick out of life's simple pleasures, or are you always on the run, hunting the new, the unusual, the "exciting" and thrilling—and getting no real, basic pleasure out of it when you find it? Do most of the things you do every day have a gray, drab, un-alive feel about them? Must you always have "exciting," "stimulating," "interesting" people around you, unable to tolerate simple and ordinary folk?

Do You Fear New Situations And New People?

We all tend to fear the new and unknown. But some people have these fears beyond reason. Are you one of those who remains on the edge of things because you fear the new and unknown? Do you have to have four or five drinks before you can begin to warm up to people at a gathering? Do people have to make an extra show of friendliness and interest before you're convinced they're not going to "eat you up"? Do new assignments on the job frighten you? Does the thought of changing the furniture and decorations in your home cause you anxiety and tension? Do you make new friends and acquaintances easily, or do you stick to a few "tried and true" friends whom you've known for years? Have you passed up promotions or salary increases because it would mean moving out of an old routine into a new job situation?

Do You Have Difficulty In Getting Along With Other People?

Some people have a wonderful knack of getting along with others. It makes no difference whether the other person is richer or poorer than they, more or less important, smarter or duller. In business situations, they establish personal contact easily, and carry on transactions smoothly. In social situations, they break through barriers with ease, and carry on with charm and grace. They're friendly, pleasant, relaxed and have a nice word for everyone. They're the kind of people everyone wants to have around.

And then there are the people who seem to have a special knack for not getting along. It isn't because they don't want to. No matter how hard they try, they just don't seem to be able to click.

Do you have this kind of trouble? Do you find yourself blowing hot and cold with people, loving them one day and tearing them apart the next? Do you find that just as you've gotten things running smoothly with your friends or business acquaintances, something always seems to happen to blow the relationship apart? Do you find it a problem getting across to others what you really think and feel?

Are You Suspicious And Mistrustful Of Others?

How do you feel about other people? Do you feel that by-and-large, people are a miserable lot who can't be trusted, and from whom you can expect nothing decent or good? Do you stay pretty much on the alert and on guard in your dealings with others—even with old friends and neighbors—to see that they don't put anything over on you? Do you look for double meanings in things that people say to you?

And this introduces the next question—how do you feel about yourself?

Do You Suffer From Feelings Of Inferiority, Inadequacy, And Self-Doubt?

Not too many people know themselves really well, even though they may think they do. A person may think he has great self-confidence, and is quite fearless and brave, without realizing that he himself is being taken in by the impression he is trying to create for others. The bold front he tries to put on may hide a strong feeling of fear, threat, and insecurity lurking underneath. One sure way to find out if you're deceiving yourself is to check and see how you behave toward other people whom you consider to be your "betters" or "superiors."

How do you feel about yourself? Do you have a calm, sure feeling about yourself and your abilities, or do you find it necessary to go charging about trying to convince yourself and others? Do you take yourself for granted, or do you indulge in a great deal of self-examination and self-criticism? Do you just assume other people are going to like you, or do you feel you have to work hard to make a good impression? Do you under-rate yourself? Do you doubt your own knowledge and the wisdom of your opinion? Do you find yourself, often, on the outskirts of groups, hoping to be invited in and fearful that you won't be?

Do You Carry A Chip On Your Shoulder?

Do you find yourself getting into arguments and quarrels often? Do you have the feeling that people are picking on you and that you'd like to hit back and get even? Do you get angry about trivial slights and oversights and berate the "offending" party?

One of the surest way to tell how a person feels about himself and others is to notice whether he's in the habit of carrying a chip on his shoulder, looking for an argument. A person who does this is, in effect, saying to the whole world: "I know you don't like me but I dare you to say it so I can knock your block off." He has a very poor opinion of himself, and thinks that others do, too. It makes him especially uneasy to think that other people are thinking critically of him, and not saying it. Therefore, he tries to provoke them into an open criticism so he can have a chance to hit back. The only thing wrong with this is that most of the time he is only imagining that people don't like him.

Very often there is a strong element of self-punishment in this kind of attitude—a need to subject oneself to a whipping.

Do You Get Moody, Blue, Depressed Without Knowing Why?

There come periods in everyone's life when you feel just plain miserable and "down in the dumps." You can't put your finger on what's causing the trouble, and you don't very much care, either. Life looks black and you feel blue. You go through the routine of what you have to do without ambition, interest, or zest. Sometimes you don't even go through the motions, but let everything just "go hang." The last thing you want is company.

Moods of this kind are apt to come on when you've been through a wearing illness, heard distressing news, or suffered a serious loss. They are also apt to occur when someone important has moved out of your life, like a son who goes off to the army, or a daughter who goes off to get married, leaving you feeling alone, unwanted, and no longer as much needed as you used to be. And then, it may take hardly anything at all to set you off—like having a free day or weekend ahead of you, with nothing planned and nowhere to go. Of course this is the time when you begin to feel that no one loves you or cares about you. You reason: if they did, they would call you up and invite you out. Do you recognize these feelings? Have they been happening to you?

(To Be Continued in Next Issue of The Record.)

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lighter side of the record



NATURALLY: It's good type casting to feature Barbara Nichols in MGM's 'Where the Boys Are.'

Ticklers

By George



"He forgot to put a dime in the parking meter!"

A PAGE FROM HISTORY

FIRST STRIKE IN RECORDED HISTORY!

BOOK OF EXODUS CHARTS RECORDS "SPEEDUP" WHEN EGYPTIANS ORDERED ISRAELITES TO MAKE BRICKS WITHOUT STRAW EXODUS TELLS STORY OF "WALKOUT" FROM EGYPT!



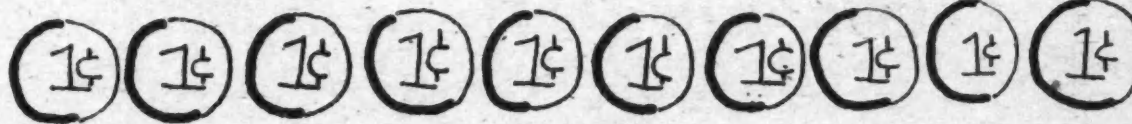
OIL, CHEMICAL AND ATOMIC UNION NEWS



HOW DO YOU MANAGE TO LOOK SO COOL?



'Record' Drawing by Marjorie Glaubach



How to Save 10½ Cents

By JANE GOODSSELL

The following economy measures, if practiced over a five-year period, should net a total savings of 10½ cents, or enough money to keep a pre-school child in bubblegum for three days.

1) Save string. Every time a package arrives from the store, carefully undo each little knot and tie the short ends of string together. Wind it around your hand into a neat ball, and tuck the ball into a bureau drawer. By following this routine, you will never again need to purchase a ball of string, providing you can remember where you put it.

2) Hang on to all those prescriptions in your medicine cabinet. You may develop strawberry

rash again one of these days, and that old ointment will come in handy. Unless they've invented a new miracle cure in the meantime.

3) Save the paper that things come wrapped in. Flatten it carefully to smooth out the wrinkles and put it away. Never neglect to do this, and you will have more wrapping paper than you can possibly have any use for.

4) Resist that impulse to give your grandmother's afghan to the rummage sale. Someday it may be worth a lot of money as a collector's item if you can keep the moths out of it.

5) Pry used envelopes apart, and use the backs of them for your shopping lists. Scratch pads cost money, but not very much. You might do better to stop writing shopping lists.

6) Before tearing old pajamas, shirts and blouses into dustcloths, carefully remove all the buttons and put them into your button box. Before you know it, you'll have hundreds

of buttons, none of which are the sort you're looking for at the moment.

7) Never throw away your old hats. They may come back into style—if you live to 110.

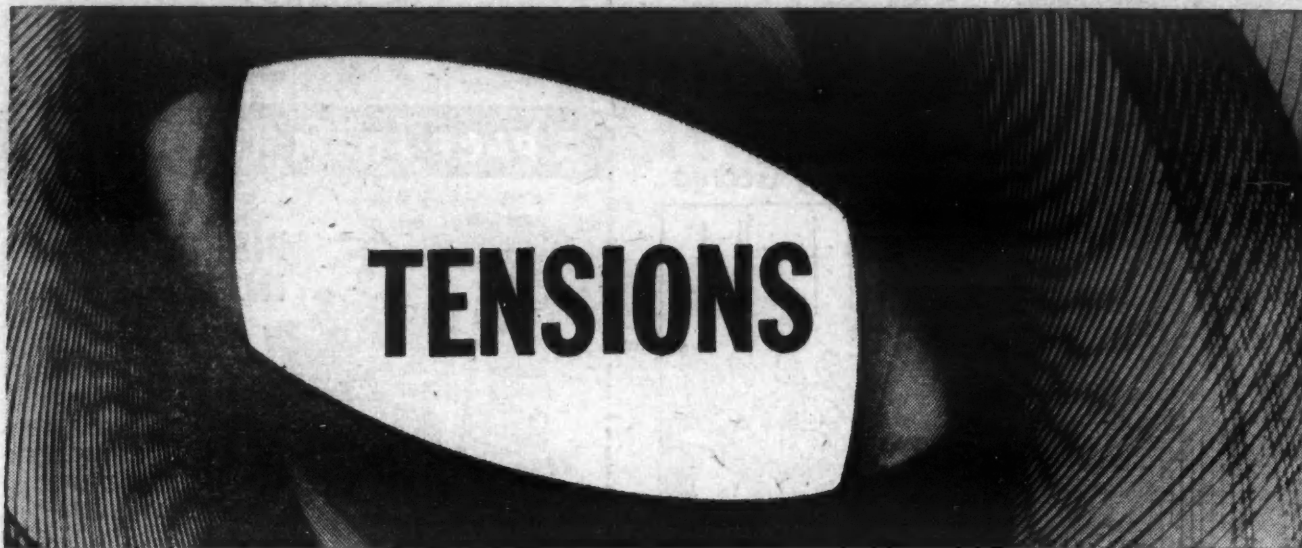
8) Save paper bags. If you save every paper bag you bring home from the grocery store filled with potatoes and oranges, you will never again lack for paper bags. You may, however, lack storage space because all the drawers in your house will be filled with paper bags.

9) Always try to find a parking meter with some time left on it. You might save enough money to compensate for the gas you've used, driving around the block looking for an unexpired meter.

10) Use up every bit of leftover food. Even table scraps can be turned into delicious entrees by using a little ingenuity, a pint of sour cream and a pound of mushrooms.



in this issue...

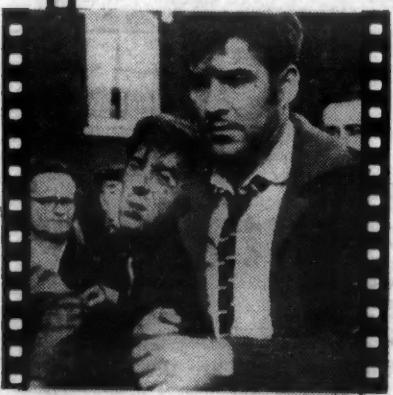


How to
Recognize
Upsetting
Emotions

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glorifying
the
SCAB



'The Angry Silence',
British Film Reviewed

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1,800 at Campbell's in Chicago

Gain 6-10 Cents in Reopener

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Alabama RWDSU Council Buys

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